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THE RICHMOND KNIGHTS.

The Report of the Credentials Committee Accepted with Exception of Two Cases.

What a Member of the General Executive Board, Knights of Labor, Says Regarding the Home Club.

The Constitution of the Canadian Knights Revised Under the Auspices of the Catholic Church.

TWO MORE CASES TO SETTLE.
RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 7.—It was stated officially last night to an Associated Press reporter by a member of the executive board of Knights of Labor that the report of the committee on credentials had been accepted in all contested cases, except those of Morrison of New York and the St. Louis delegation.

WRANGLING OVER THE MORRISON CASE.
RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 7.—At the close of the morning session of the general convention of Knights of Labor, matters were exactly in the same position as they were last night. The discussion of the Morrison case resumed immediately after the opening of the session and was continued until the adjournment for dinner. When the afternoon session began the Morrison case was once more taken up.

THE HOME CLUB.
DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 7.—The interview with James A. Wright of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, published in the Detroit Free Press of September 26, is of especial interest in connection with the New York dispatch regarding Mr. Powderly's action in Richmond, and the relations between the Home club and the Knights of Labor. Mr. Wright said: "The Home club? Yes, I do know something of it. There is not any antagonism between the Home club and Grand Master or Master Powderly, there never has been, and there cannot be. Both have the same high object in view. There is considerable prejudice against the Home club, I admit, but it is unfounded. No set of men have ever suffered more calumny than their exact position has never heretofore been defined by them, that they have never resented the unjust accusations made against them by the ignorant and malignant, is due to the knowledge they possess of their own purity of motive. What I will say now of this institution—I may call it as such—has never been published to the world. Among the officers and members in District 49, New York, there are many men who have been during most of their lives, devoted to the greatest fervor, to the advancement of the cause of labor reform. All the time they can spare, all the thought and all the labor they can devote are given to this cause. Their aim is to elevate the order to that high plane which it shall occupy. They are enthusiastic. There is no oath of secrecy. There is no enmity to any section or the order. It is really not an organization. It has no officers. The meetings are held by a common understanding and all are equal. At those meetings matters concerning the good of the order are discussed. Should it be proposed to favor any certain line of action the question is debated thoroughly, and no decision is ever arrived at until everybody present has agreed to it. The opinion of the smallest minority is respected. The coercion of majority rule does not prevail. In its stead are reasoning and friendship, created by the absorbing desire to lift up the order. Thus it has become a great educational power. Each member goes into his assembly prepared to instruct his fellow-men. Questions of social science are taken up. Local questions receive the fullest consideration, and strict attention is given to a proper observance of the order's forms. The officers of the local assemblies are thoroughly drilled so that they may acquit themselves with dignity and grace. For this purpose a portion of the Home club gather by appointment to meet the master workmen of the local assemblies, giving the whole time to the master workman's manual. Another evening is given up to the financial and recording secretaries or worthy foremen, and so on. In this way every interest of the order is attended to. The real opposition to the Home club arose in this way. The cigarmakers at Hornellsville, N. Y., struck. Twenty-five of them were members at the same time of the Knights of Labor and Progressive union. At the same time there was a strike of the International cigarmakers in Buffalo. The International union sent men to Hornellsville to take the place of the men on a strike there. They were warned that if they did not draw off the Buffalo shops they had left would be filled with Progressives. Thereupon they withdrew the men they had sent to Hornellsville, but immediately afterward replaced them with others. The Progressives held social meetings, at which they resolved to fill the Buffalo shops. The proposed action was communicated to the Home club. I. B. McGuire of the club notified them that any such conduct on their part would be a direct violation of the principles of the Knights of Labor, and would be dealt with accordingly. The cigarmakers concluded not to take that action as Knights of Labor, but as members of the Progressive union. They did so and were met with a command to leave either the order or the union. The majority of them left the order, when the International union received them with open arms, although they had so recently been trying to ruin them. Then began a bitter fight against the Knights of Labor. Lie after lie was circulated, one of the most prominent being that all cigarmakers must leave their unions and become Knights, and because the Home club is composed mainly of District 19 officers, it has come in for a great share of vilification. I know many members of the club personally. Some of them were members of my district. They are incapable of doing anything to wrong the order. I have yet to hear a logical argument against the Home club.

REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

MONTREAL, P. Q., Oct. 7.—The consti-

tution of the Knights of Labor has been revised here by members of the clergy in this city and under the auspices of Archbishop Fabre, with the object of expunging the provisions contrary to the rules of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Powderly, who here, promised the archbishop to support the passage of the amendments before the annual convention. Two delegates from the Knights of Labor have left to attend the convention at Richmond, and have taken the revised constitution with them. It is stated that the archbishop delayed action until the present time because of the assembly of the Richmond convention.

BELLE AND SAM.

The Wife Induces the Husband to Surrender to the Authorities.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.
FORT SMITH, ARK., Oct. 7.—Among the arrivals in the city to-day were the notorious Sam Star and his wife, Belle, accompanied by Deputy Marshall Tiner Hughes, to whom Sam surrendered on Sunday afternoon last. Star immediately reported to the United States court and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1000, his bondsmen being citizens of the Choctaw nation.

It will be remembered Sam was captured by the Indian police about four weeks ago, and was wounded by them in four places. Three weeks ago to-day he escaped from his guards, disarming one of them at the time, and got to the woods with neither hat nor shirt on. Since that time they have been hunting for him. During this time Belle was here attending court. Last Thursday she was attending court, and on Friday evening left in company with Deputy Hughes, the officer being assured by her that Sam would surrender to him. Saturday night they arrived at the Canadian river, eighty miles from here, in the vicinity of Belle's home. After dark Belle crossed over in a small boat, making her way into Younger's band under cover of darkness. All she could learn was that Sam was in the woods and that a number of men were in there hunting him, and probably had him surrounded. Sunday she proceeded alone to one of his favorite haunts in the mountains and came upon him. In a short time the arrangement for the surrender was agreed upon, and then Belle went back after Hughes, Sam to meet them at a certain place. Hughes went and Sam surrendered to him. Sunday night they re-crossed the river under cover of darkness to the Choctaw side and made their way to the city by a circuitous route, arriving here this evening. This is the version of the stratagem used by Belle to get Sam out of the way of the Indian authorities, as related to your reporter by herself at a late hour this evening. Sam is still suffering from his wounds, but they do not appear to inconvenience him much. Belle says they will return home in a few days, as she does not think Sam will be molested while under bond. Sam has been on the scout for more than two years.

COTTON CROP REPORT.

A Good Showing Made by the Memphis District.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 7.—The cotton crop report for the Memphis district, which embraces West Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Arkansas and North Alabama, to be published to-morrow by Messrs. Hill, Fontaine & Co., will say: The weather during September was fairly favorable. Heavy rains prevailed after the 13th ult., which did some damage and delayed picking. In some localities, however, the season has been more favorable than last year up to this period, excepting in Mississippi, where too much wet weather is complained of. Picking is progressing rapidly throughout the district, and it is estimated that 15 per cent of the crop had been gathered up to October 1. The damage to the crop from drought, shedding and rust sustained in August has not been aggravated by unfavorable seasons and the prospective yield of the district indicates an increase of fully 75 per cent compared with last year. Arkansas and Tennessee show the most favorable prospects. In the former the increased yield is placed at 164 per cent; Tennessee at 13 per cent; Alabama, 24, while Mississippi shows a decrease of 14. The light frosts which fell in portions of the district on the night of October 1 were not damaging, and fair weather has since prevailed, which gives assurance of favorable conditions, which adds to the bright prospects of the planter and enables him to gather his crop clean and in a satisfactory manner. The staple is moving rapidly to market, and there is no disposition on the part of planters to hold their cotton for higher prices.

WOULD-BE COWBOYS.

Two Chicago Youths Attempt to Runaway from Home.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 7.—A policeman at the Northwestern depot late last evening observed two small boys, neither over six years of age, standing at the gate alone carrying between them a large satchel. When the officer approached them one dropped his side of the valise and ran away as fast as he could, while the other stood his ground. When closely questioned the little urchin burst out crying and said he was going out West to herd cattle. He was taken to the police station where he admitted that his name was John Erickson, and that he had run away from his home No. 226 Sedgwick street. The valise was opened and found to contain only a vest, two large calibre revolvers and a plentiful stock of cakes and pies. He said that the other boy's name was John Gunn, that he had stolen \$25 from his father and the two were going to start a ranch out in Idaho. He also had two through tickets for St. Paul, Minn. The child was locked up and his father was sent for.

Miners Idle.

SHANAGHIN, PA., Oct. 7.—The miners on the Philadelphia & Reading's Peerless colliery struck to-day. On account of the scarcity of cars breakers cannot prepare coal steadily and several miners demanded that time be allowed them which was thus lost. Their request was refused. Three hundred persons are idle.

TO BE HANGED.

Judge Gary Sentences the Condemned Anarchists to Suffer the Extreme Penalty of the Law.

He Reviews the Testimony and Combats the Objections to His Instructions to the Jury of Trial.

Spies Tells Why Sentence of Death Should not be Passed Upon Him, Making a Powerful Speech.

A NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 7.—Judge Gary in the criminal court this morning overruled the motion for a new trial in the cases of the anarchists charged with the Haymarket massacre, and confirmed the verdict of the jury that Spies, Parsons, Fielden, Schwab, Engel, Fisher and Lingg should be hanged, and Neabe should suffer imprisonment fourteen years in the state penitentiary. The court, owing to the intercession of the counsel for the prisoners, deferred passing sentence upon them until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

SENTENCE PASSED.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 7.—At 9 o'clock this morning a few police paced back and forth in front of the criminal court building. "This is sentence day," said many pedestrians as they hastened towards the court in hopes of entering the presence of Judge Gary, and witnessing the sensational scenes, but only one in ten could get by the guards at the outer door, and by 10 o'clock the day appointed ones formed quite an assemblage on the corners and in front of the court-house building. At 10 o'clock the prisoners were in their seats. They were not stolid and indifferent as often before. A change had come over some of them and they all exhibited evidence of great concern. Judge Gary, in delivering his decision, reviewed at considerable length the evidence brought out at the trial, and said concerning the instructions to which exception was taken by defendants: "On the question of instructions, whether these defendants or any of them did anticipate or expect the throwing of the bomb on the night of May 4 is not a question which I need to consider, because the instructions did not go upon that ground. The jury was not instructed to find them guilty if they believed they participated in throwing the bomb, or encouraged or advised the throwing of the bomb, or had knowledge that it was to be thrown, or anything of that sort. The conviction has not gone upon the ground that they did have any actual participation in the act which caused the death of Deagan, but upon the ground, under the instruction that they had generally, by speech and print, advised a large class to commit murder, had left the occasion, time and place to individual whim and caprice of the individuals so advised, and that in consequence of that advice, and in pursuance of it, and influenced by it, somebody not known did throw the bomb that caused Deagan's death. Now, under these circumstances, in the inflamed state of the public mind at the time, each of these orators at the Haymarket still more inflamed the public mind when they advised the people to use force, and some man, I do not say identified, but say unidentified, some man in that crowd when the police approached, with a bomb of Lingg's manufacture, killed Deagan. All who have advised such action are guilty of his murder. If anything can be proved by circumstantial evidence, that is proved that he threw that bomb in consequence of the influence which these teachings had and this advice by speech and printing over a course of two years; that the man who threw that bomb had been educated up to it by the teachings of these defendants. The case, as I said before, is unprecedented. There is no example of any such crime having been committed. There is no precedent of any case like this having become subject to judicial investigation, but the principle of law is well fixed. The court then passed to the objections urged against the form of sentence, and quoted from the 109th Illinois on the point, and said there were nothing in the circumstances of this case anything less than murder. The instructions in regard to manslaughter might have been refused; there was no reason for them at all. Passing the alleged disqualification of the jury on account of having read reports in the papers of the crime, and having formed opinions thereon, he thought the New York decisions settled the case, and that if a verdict were to be set aside for the reasons urged, it would be the surest way to bring about anarchy, for there would be no way in which the government could be maintained and law administered. He concluded by saying: "I think upon the whole, the proof is that no case could be tried of such magnitude as this with less in the way of irregularity of proceeding in the trial than was done in this case. The motion must be overruled."

The court then addressed the prisoners as follows: "Prisoners at the bar, for the first time during this painful and protracted proceeding, it is my duty to speak to you and call upon you, individually and separately, now to say whether you have anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you according to the verdict of the jury. I will first call upon Mr. Neabe."

Capt. Black—Let me suggest to your honor that I am advised that defendants expect to speak in response to this severally, at considerable length. Would it not be better now to adjourn until 2 o'clock?

Court then adjourned to 2 p. m.

When court was opened this afternoon the defendant, Spies, at once addressed the court with a manuscript in hand, he said: "Your honor, in addressing the court I speak as the representative of one class addressing the representatives of another. I will begin with the words addressed 250 years ago on a similar motion by the Venetian doge, who, addressing the court, said: 'My de-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)